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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT

SUBJECT

Kővágószőlős and Bakonya  
Uranium Mines

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. description of the Kővágószőlős and Bakonya uranium mines in Hungary. This account contains information on the Soviet management of the mines, Soviet and Hungarian employees, research, mining area development, and the Soviet system of training geologists.
2. The information is believed to be of marginal value.

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(A) The Kővágószőlő and Bakony, Baranya County, Uranium Mines

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(a) Name and Headquarters

(1) The name of the uranium mines was the following:

Bauxite Mine Enterprise, Pécs

(2) In 1956, when the discovery of uranium became known, under the pressure of the pre-revolutionary developments, the name was changed. The word "Ore" or "Uranium" substituted the word "Bauxite".

(3) The headquarters of the enterprise was the old Military Barracks, Siklósi út 80, Pécs, Baranya county.

(4) [ ] the Pécs office was also the central headquarters of the Soviet research in Hungary since research was in progress at [ ], too, as the northern Lake Balaton area and Bor:

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Soviet Management

Whatever the formal setup of the enterprise (according to rumors, 50 per cent Soviet and 50 per cent Hungarian ownership) it was under complete Soviet control.

(2) The General Manager of the enterprise was Mr. Bogomolov, a Soviet military man.

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(3) The Deputy General Manager and Chief Geologist of the enterprise was Mr. Glinisky, a Soviet citizen.

(4) All the employees at the headquarters of the enterprise were Soviet citizens. For the Hungarian employees of the enterprise, however, there was a Personnel Chief at the headquarters. He was Mr. Stueghy, an AVH captain.

(5) In the enterprise laboratories, located on the second floor of the headquarters building, all scientific and scientific personnel were Soviet citizens. Hungarian employees were not permitted to enter these laboratories.

(6) The enterprise had a building in Budapest with Soviet personnel.

(7) [redacted] was under the 50X1-HUM direct supervision of Soviet [redacted].

(8) All enterprise property, headquarters building, field office building, mine shafts and [redacted] the entire mining area were guarded by Soviet military. Under the pre-revolutionary [redacted] AVH guard [redacted] for the Soviet [redacted].

(9) [redacted] employee was permitted to live in the [redacted] area. Source and other Hungarian employees [redacted] to live at Pecs. They were transported from Pecs to Kovach [redacted] by Soviet buses.

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(c) Soviet Employees

(1) All Soviet employees used to live together in a Soviet apartment house, Vörösmarty utca 2 or 4 (opposite the Post Office Bldg., Pécs.

(2) [ ] the number of the Soviet scientific personnel to be as high as one hundred. Beyond this number there were roughly one hundred Soviet miners employed at Kővágány. 50X1-HUM

(3) Soviet Club was built and operated for the employees of the enterprise. This was their eating place. They did not go to public restaurants.

( Some Hungarian scientific employees were invited to parties there, occasionally. In such cases Hungarians did not mix with one another. They went to themselves there. )

(d) Hungarians

(1) [ ] of the Hungarian scientific personnel, including technicians, was [ ] to 30, in the estimate [ ] There were 130 50X1-HUM to 130 Hungarian miners working in the mines. Beyond these figures there were an unknown number of workers other than miners employed at Kővágány and Bakonya.

( 2 ) When a Hungarian scientific employee started working there he was given a one-and-a-half page typewritten text to be signed. This text declared that all data ( scientific, administrative, personnel, etc. ) concerning the uranium research and mining were state secrets.

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Anybody who would reveal any of these state secrets would be regarded as a spy. The text also described the cruel legal punishment for the violation of these provisions.

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(c) The Kővágószőlő Mine

(1) The uranium research mining, [redacted] started around 1952 or 1953. [redacted]

There were two vertical shafts. The depth of these [redacted] [redacted] on the basis of [redacted] elevator surface [redacted] deep.

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Kővágószőlő.

where source carried out his duty as a

mining started here one year later than at Kővágószőlő.

(3) There are three horizontal pits at Bakonya.

Pit #1 was where the research mining first started.

In 1955, when source first started working at Bakonya, research had already been abandoned there. Source believes that the opening of this pit was in geological error as the Russians started the work on a

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10 to 12 meter<sup>s</sup> higher level than it should have been, then discontinued it when they realized their error.

(5) Pit #2 is a long, straight pit. [redacted]

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[redacted] in 1955, the research mining in this pit had been stopped, too.

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(6) Pit #3 was  $\pm$  80 to 90 meter<sup>s</sup> long in 1955 [redacted]

[redacted] The research mining at this pit was probably introduced in 1954. [redacted]

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[redacted] in 1956 the pit was 800 to 900 meter<sup>s</sup> long including the side pits.

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(g) Research

(1) The purpose of the research was obtain as much data as possible concerning the uranium deposits.

(2) The research carried out was both geological and geophysical.

(3) The results of the geological research were recorded in a notebook [redacted]

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[redacted] After working hours these notebooks were locked in the safes and were given back the next morning. On the basis of these daily records a weekly record was drawn on a larger map, 40 by 60 centimeters, called "documentation". On this map the rocks were described by symbols.

(4) The geophysical research was carried out by the geophysicists

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with the GEIGER-MUELLER instrument. The results were recorded by them in their notebooks. These notebooks were also locked in the safes overnight. The geophysicists did not prepare weekly reports. The weekly results of the geophysical research were drawn on the above described (40 by 60 centimeters) geological maps, not by Hungarian but Soviet geophysicists, at the Kővágószőlős office.

(5) The final, large scale maps were drawn up by the Soviet geologists.

(6) The actual uranium rock samples, collected during the course of research by the geologists at the Bakonya mine, were shipped to Kővágószőlős. The rock was crushed here and was pressed into 15 by 15 centimeters cubes. <sup>The cubes</sup> were shipped to Pécs and from Pécs [redacted]

[redacted] to the Soviet Union.

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(7) [redacted] geological research also used the GEIGER-MUELLER instrument. [redacted] the instrument disclosed the presence of uranium of high radiation.

#### (h) Mining Area Development

(1) The Soviets started a major construction project for the development of the mining area.

(2) Among others, the groundwork was laid down for a new mining city construction by the Soviets, located between Pécs and the Kővágószőlős mine, and designed to accommodate 30,000 to 40,000 population.

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(3) A major railroad construction work was started to connect the city of Pécs and the mines of Kővágószőlő and Bakonya. The ground work was in full progress [redacted]

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[redacted] The towns of CSERKUT, KOVAGOSZOLLOS, KOVAGOTOTTOS, and BAKONYA, which lie between Pécs and the uranium mines, are avoided by this railroad line. The railroad will go through the Mecsek mountains crossing three peaks by way of viaducts.

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(1) A. V. H.

(1) As was stated in Chapter (b) (8), page 16, of present report, all enterprise properties were guarded by Soviet military guards.

(2) In the course of the pre-revolutionary months, AVH guards or, at least, AVH uniformed personnel substituted for Soviet military guards. As before, the entire mining area was guarded 24 hours a day by moving AVH patrols.

(3) AVH barracks were built in the mining towns of Kővágószőlő and Bakonya.

(4) All movements [redacted] were kept under surveillance by at least one AVH agent. [redacted]

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(5) The Hungarian Personnel Chief was an AVH captain.



(B) The Soviet System of Training of Geologist

The Russians introduced the Soviet training system of geologists in Hungary. The basic idea of this new system is to educate specialists in geology but in a way that these geologists would not have the basic general education in geology. The result is that these specialists are well trained but none of them is a full geologist.

Three kinds of geologists are now trained:

- (a) research geologist,
- (b) mine geologist, and
- (c) geologist engineer.

The research geologists are trained in the School of Geology, Budapest University; the mine geologists are trained at the Mining Technical University as well as in the School of Mining of the Budapest Technical University, at Sopron; and, finally, the geologist engineers are trained at the Budapest Technical University.

According to the old Hungarian training system, a geologist was qualified in all these three fields. According to the new Soviet system, three geologists, three different persons together possess full knowledge in geology.

In practice, these specialized geologists are only scientific Hungarian hands of the scientific Soviet brain. It is only a Soviet Chief who is able to obtain the full picture in a concrete geological object.